tuns of coal per annum; which, at the same rate of valuation adopted above, amounts to \$90 000,000, equaling in value the annual gold yield of the whole world, excepting Aus-

Furthermore, gold, after it is taken from the mines, consumes human and mechanical labour in melting and coining it into money; except in the fine arts it is of little real use to man : in fact, its very value seems to de pend upon the fact of its power to absorb and thus represent human labour. But can the labour which it has absorbed ever be again evolved? and if not, how as money,

pes it add to the real wealth of the race? On the contrary, how is it with coal Suppose one half of the whole amount produced, to be used in the warming of our dwellings, and in cooking, &c., then we have 60 000,000 tuns remaining every year, to be applied to the generation of power, to be directed by man to the production of real wealth. Suppose that a tun of coal applied in the steam engine can do the work of 1,000 men, each working a day-and this is below the truth-then we have coal enough to do the work of 200,000 000 men, working each 300 days in the year; in other words, the coul besides its commercial value, or first price, does as much work as the whole working population of Europe, America, and Australia, put together Reckoning the men's labour at the moderate sum of \$550 per annum, we find the coal in this connecion worth \$30,000,000.000!

We are tuily alive, however, to the value of gold, and have no disposition to despise the advantage it carries with it; yet, how ever inconvenient coal would prove in the shape of "pocket money," we think it has been shown to be, in the aggregate, of more value than much gold.

# Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper-sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obstuary, Revival, and other notices addressed to as from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the duperintendent Minister. communications designed for this paper must be accommanded by the name of the writer in confidence. W do not undertake to return rejected articles.
We do not assume responsibility for the opinions
respondents

#### The Hungarian Protestants.

There is trouble among the Protestants of Hungary, and trouble for the Roman Catholic power of Austria. Hungary is chiefly protestant. It recoils from the errors of Rome and Concordat and the Immaculate Conception.

To describe the corduct of the Austrian Govcenturies of the past would be to portray one of the darkest and most revolting pages of history. But when Joseph II. came to the throne, anima ted by a spirit far in advance of those who had preceded him, and gifted with a keener perception of the results of papal domination and of the ple. Laymen and priests in the Roman Catholic rights of the whole body of his subjects, he re- Church believe that a struggle is at hand, in stricted the power of the Pope in his dominions. probibited many superstitious observances, and enfranchised to a large extent the Protestants of the agitation. throughout his empire. In 1781 an edict was churches and prosecute their religious enterprises, and were qualified to hold places of public trust. Although in subsequent reigns these rights were to some extent invaded, the Protestants continued in the enjoyment of them with greater or less completeness for more than half a century; sent to Labrador on a second visit of exploraand amid the convulsions of 1848 self government appears to have been fully conceded to lishing a Mission among the Esquimanx.

CATALINA! What a host of associations ment appears to have been fully conceded to lishing a Mission among the Esquimaux them. But their experience of the blessings of ludians. perfect immunity from irksome interference was govern the province, and under his tyrannical rule not only were the privileges which Joseph II. had vouchsafed withdrawn, but oppressions more severe than had been felt within the memory of man were inflicted Spoiled of their sacred rights, and clinging with tenacity to a law of 1790 which said, "The statutes now in force cannot be altered either by any decisions of the courts of justice or by any resolution of laid periodically their petition at the foot of the throne for redress of their grievances, and the reorgan zation of their Church.

In September last it seemed as if success had crowned their perseverance. A decree was issued, proclaiming a new Church Constitution for the Protestants of Hungary and the adjacent countries. It was at the time considered liberal It was eulogized, by a portion at least of the Protestant press of Austria. But the Hungarian Protestants were dissatisfied; and the ground of their dissatisfaction is best expressed in the language of M. de Zsedengi, who presided at the convocation of the Theise district-the first that met after the issuing of the decree-and which declined with perfect unanimity to accept the new constitution from the Emperor.

" Three years ago (he said) the draft of a constitution for the Protestant Church of Hun gary was communicated by the Imperial Minis ter of Church and Educational Matters to the congregations and convocations of this kingdom. All the congregations, together with the eight convocations of Hungary, were unanimous in their refusal to countenance the draft, praying his Majesty at the same time to intrust the task of drawing up a new constitution to a Protestant Synod, and in the interim to restore the laws that were in force up to 1848. The convocation of the Theiss district availed itself of that occasion to memorialize the Ministry on the principal points in the draft incompatible, as it considered with the religious creed as well as the legal liber ties of Protestants in Hungary .- But what was the result? The Synod prayed for has never been convened, and, after the lapse of some years, the very draft we refused to assent to has been published in the shape of an Imperal law. Clause 4 of the 26th article of the law of 1790 provides: 'The statutes now in force cannot be a tered either by any decisions of the courts of justice or by any resolution of the King.' It is therefore the right and privilege of the Protestants of Hungary to acknowledge as legitimate and binding only that constitution of their church blew in a favourable direction, and soon and schools which has been prepared by a Synod legally elected, and afterward submitted to the sanction of his Majesty. The Ministry do not appear to be aware that the right of supervision accorded to them is of a purely negative nature, obliging the Protestant Church of this country merely to submit to the sanct on of his Majesty the laws and votes of their convocations. But never before this time has the right of supervision been extended so far as to entitle the Roman Catholic authorities in church and educational matters to draw up a constitution for the Hunga-

There are three different nationalities represent-

rian Protestants, and to enforce its observation.'

ment. Rut expectation has been falsified in this. Not only at Theiss, but at other places convocations were beld which all alike unanimously resolved to have nothing to do with the new constitution, but to ask the king to convoke a Synod and leave to it the reorganization of the Church. The response has been a truly Austrian one,prohibition of further meetings; arrest and imisonment of those prominently engaged in such as had been held. The Pesth correspondent of the London Times thus writes :

"The die is cast-the Austrian governmen has resolved to adopt a rigorous policy towards Hungary, instead of redressing her manifold grievances. It has already, indeed, with greater alacrity than generally distinguishes its movements, begun to put rigorous measures in force, and the Protestants have been selected as the first victims. Not fewer than 180-I say one hundred and eighty-Protestant noblemen and entlemen of Kwesmard Miskolez bave within ited before the magistrates, for having taken a part more or less active in the assemblies which that to discern the head of the schooner beprotested against the Imperial Patent of the 1st came all but impossible. Still there was no

Moreover, the houses of these noblemen nd gentlemen have been searched from top to ottom, and all their private papers and correscondence have been examined and carried away. In order to make the search more vexatious to the victims, it was accomplished in the dead of night, and with every possible mark of insult and brutality: even temales of all ages were actually turned out of their beds by genarmes, and their very beds coarsely examined Among the persons who have been thrown into prison at Kæsmark are Baron Zsedengi and the Rev. Mr. Topoerczer-two gentlemen highly steemed by their neighbors.

" In the search of their houses such wanton brutality was displayed by the Austrian authorities who conducted the operation, that three of the gendarmes (Hungarians) could scarcely refrain from expressing their indignation; and the next day these three men waited on the families of the two prisoners, and, with tears it obliged, in discharge of their duty, to figure in nounced that in order not again to be made the instruments of outraging their countrymen they bad resigned their places in the gendarmerie.

"The line of conduct which the Austrian go vernment has thought fit to adopt will certainly, sooner or later, produce the gravest consequences. The Hungarians are not a patient race, and the cup of bitterness which Austria the superstitious excesses of Austria; from the bas prepared for them is already full to the ing a sufficiency of water to allow a vessel orim. The Archduke Albert, the Governor of very moderate tonage to pass over them. General of Hungary, is so alarmed at the menernment towards its Protestant subjects in the scing aspect of affairs, that he contemplates browing up his office."

What shall the end be? Twenty-seven hundred Protestant clergymen of Hungary have pledged their refusal of the constitution, and they are sustained by their peowhich Protestantism will gain in Hungary and communicate an impulse to the other churches

### Knight. (Continued.)

In the year 1825 the Committee in London Expressed the wish to have some one

I was appointed to that service. Return-The evening after our arrival, an an-

nouncement was made that I would preach selves to view as if they were but the ocn our chapel there. In the midst of the service one of the crew came to inform me that the wind was fair, and the captain the king," the Hungarians have for several years, anxiously waiting for me to be on board .-Consequently I had to obey the summons.

Truly, the wind was fair ; but the vessel uietly fying within the shelter of the haryour, gave no indication of its force outside the heads. The captain thought it desirable o run out of the harbour under jib and foreopeail, but on clearing the headlands of the arbour it was found that the wind though lair, was blowing at a tremendous rate The schooner, though under the jib and top-ail alone, dashed on before the wind with unommon speed; and in a comparatively hort time we ran down the bay. But now ame the crisis Capt. Nabbits of Brigus. who owned, and commanded the schooner and than whom, one more able could but arely if at all be found, had resolved to ake the run between the Island and the must be boisted. This done, but with difficulty the full force of the wind fell upon the emale pastengers sought the accustomed resource of a loud scream. The usual quie- tween me and death. tude of my own nervous system was in some all but actually on her beam ends, lay for her keel, and proudly passed the straits. nauled canvass she had to stretch across the bay of Conception.

The Captain's main anxiety was to avoid of possible being blown off to sea. The master's skill, and the capability of the vessel, by the good Providence of God, took us cross the bay in safety to Cape St. Francis, where for some six hours, with much difficulty we hugged the land. The morning dawned auspiciously—the wind abated watted us to the desired haven.

The other event, to which allusion has

The Schooner was commanded by his son congealed surface-my first effort to get out James. The Captain, and myself were pas- was worse than a faiture. The ice broke sengers. There was on board, also, a man away, rendering thereby my position all the

who had resided for some time in Bonavista, worse, by an increase of my danger. but who from an occurrence then recent, but who from an occurrence then recent, bad yielded to deep depression of mind.

Fortunately as my frail prop was thus failing me, I was enabled to renes my hold Captains of vessels generally prefer, and To presence of mind, and self-presention, I doctor's speech, which we append: wisely too, to pass outside the island of Bac- owe under God my preservation, for had my "Speaking of missionary labor, he proposed proper endeavors, and it would be proper to attention in the least. All his time was spent caloo, unless justified by favorable circum- next effort failed me, ere the prot, or the to deal with it under two heads-first, what had call it 'entire sanctification,' or 'Christian in prayer, and most particularly before the adostances in taking the inside passage. As clerk, or the rest of the party, who just then already been done, and secondly, what remains perfection. we expected to pass the Island under cover came to the margin of the lake, could have to be done. The progress of the missionary controversy of Wesley and Fietcher with the most interest or, the rest we expected to pass the island under cover came to the margin of the dane. The progress of the dane is to be done. The progress of the dane of the dane is to be done. The progress of the dane of the dane is to be done. The progress of the dane of the dane is to be done. The progress of the dane is to be done of the dane of the dane of the dane. The progress of the dane is the dane of the dane of the dane of the dane. The progress of the dane of t

danger was apprehended.

freshened, and so flurried the falling snow, to remember CATALINA. apprehension of danger. But soon the fearful fact presented itself that the schooner

cy of sea-room to avoid actual contact

Crossing the noble bay of Trinity, we soon near the " House Chops" The is the landextremity of this spacious bay.

their eyes, implored pardon for having been gerous, more to be dreaded, and therefore nine o'clock, there was no abatement of the to be carefully avoided, than is the coast such odious scenes. They at the same time an- from the northern side of Trinity Bay to unwilling to leave the sanctury. How Cape Bonavista.

The coast here departs from its general sing, characteristic, namely, that of a bold shore. As we pass onward by English Harbor, Ragged Harbor, the Catalinas, Bird Island and Lance Cove to the Cape, dangers abound, both visible and concealed. Dangerons reefs project at a considerable distance from the land, and sunken rocks, want, guage of my heart is,

I have passed this coast, not as now, in imagination, but personally, and reclining on Many persons have been brough into disformed the unimpressible resting place of delightful evidence of having " passed from ed by one of nature's ' prohibitory laws" to of the days of the Son of Man.' O how

ugent occurrence. And I can readily becircumstances may have effected a more ta- the different branches of the Cathe ic church vourable state of things, quite enough are and much more abundant; and may the land toils and difficulties demand their per- Redeemer. Amen and amen. severance and endurance in self-sacrifice

here rally around my mind. Scenes diversances we were compelled to seek refuge in events alone are sufficient to inscribe Cata- and his usefulness. lina indelibly on my mind. I will briefly the harbour of Trinity; not inaptly designated the Milford Haven of Newfoundland. The events seem, though they

currences of yesterday. purpose of pastoral visits to the families up articles on Education. In the firs of these the highest, the divinest, the subtimest, and the the harbor-in a cove near the merc ntile he says :attention was arrested by a gang of men costly public edifices-Cathedral, hurches, busily occupied in cutting out a schooner, prisons, Penitentiary, Asylum, Engine preparatory to her voyage in the seal-fishery, houses, &c., &c., and find it you can one dethe evening. On my return, perceiving to build or to support than the former several persons on the point beyond the Look at the hordes of idle, vaga and boys cove from which the schooner had been re- and young men who loat about the streets moved in the morning, I turned aside to and outskirts of the city, particularly on scertain the cause, and found that a crew Sundays, and then find it you can the schools had been successful in taking seals from the to draw them away from idleness and vice floating ice on the outside of the harbor, and | And yet, rich men and politicians of New were now busily engaged in landing them. Brunswick! think you that these men will To save the distance, instead of returning to in a few years enhance the value of your time forgetting all about the cutting our the schooner. I ran across the point, and passed of thistles?" over the ice which had been formed during But we rejoice to be able to say that Point de Grates. To do this the mainsail the day on the water where early in the large majority of the Baptists of these Pro- scholarship and investigation. morning the vessel had been lying, and with vinces are the earnest advocates and supbut one foot on the firm ice the newly form- porters of general and liberal education. apacious canvass. Tuns of water deluged ed covering with a creeking sound sank They know and feel that it is not mough to on Methodism as that which appears in the

power of wind and wave,—the realization ly strong, travellers cross it, as it cuts off a turn; this remark applies slike to Provin-

doubted

In the meantime cautiously raising my This being the case; for the purpose of right foot, I was enabled to place it against diverting the mind of the person alluded to the hindmost edge of the ice still unbroken, they now heard very little about the West, Introduction the melancholy which was preying on grasping as firmly as I could that on which his spirits, the helm was for an hour or two my hands were resting-Provi ence, as I took an active part in the cause, the West given to man, is unconditionally absolved character has been aptly described by a friend entrusted to him. The wind was fair, blow- shall ever believe assisting-by a forward Indian Mission was the chief topic. Why was from all condemnation on that account." We of ours, a religious, as affording him much the ing moderately, the schooner was judged to motion, my body was thrown sufficiently far it that they heard so little about it now? It was have also a full and correct statement of the same pleasure to contemplate, which the examhave a large offing, and consequently no on the surface of the ice to sustain my weight. because the work had been done-of course he controversy in England, about Dr. Adam instion of a rare plant or flower does to a boranlanger was apprehended.

As night drew on, however, there came full length on the ice, had slid a or g to my relief. Surely then I have years as apprehended of God, but they, in connection with other verted to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they, in connection with other vertex to God, but they are vertex to he last few days been cast into prison, or been up a most severe snow storm. The wind relief. Surely then I have reasons enough

### Aylesford Circui.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-I am happy to in under full sail was dashing through the form you, that the cloud of the L vine presnarrow passage between Baccaloo and the ence, has for some time past, teen over-Grates point,—the black and frowning c iff shadowing us at Aylesford East During coming through the snow storm, apparently the past week, in accordance with the apover our heads, leaving us barely a sufficien- peal from the East," special serves for humiliation and prayer, have been eld in our but it was the work of our missionaries on the The Captain, with face deadly pale, and Chapel. These services have been attendheart throbbing with gratitude to God, could ed with so good effect, that we have continubut exclaim, "What a narrow escape!'- ed them until the present; and as the good Thus were we mercifully saved by the good work is still pregressing we do not know providence of God, though we had passed when we shall close them. I have preached in perilous proximity—even within a few every evening for the past for night, and vards—an island where, with but one solitary sometimes twice a day. I have never seen exception, the boldness of its shores defies more deep solemnity pervading congregations of landing. appointed for general convocation and thankegiving, after preaching in the mornall, which, though its name can claim no ing at the West Chapel, and ad ministering classical pretension, still forms the northern the Sacrament, I returned to the East in the evening, and found the body of the Cha-There are but few sections of the seaboard of the Island in navigation more dan- pers; and though the service con inued till interest; and the people seemed even then many on that thanksgiving Sabbath could we might be sure the Australians would do as

In such a trame as this;
And sit and sing herself away,
To everlasting bliss.

My time is constantly occupied "Betwixt the Mount and the multitude," and the lan-

Thus would I pass my days, Of sojourning beneath;
And languish to conclude my race
And render up my breath.

make further progress to the Cape-to seek | blessed to live and to labour for Grd ! Sure-

Affectionately yours, G. W. TUTTLE. Aylesford, 18th Jan., 1860. P S. Bro. Avery's health at I contin-

## Mount Allison Academy.

G W. T.

The Editor of the Christian witor of Passing early in the forenoon—for the St. John in writing for that paper series of the subject well, give it their earnest attention, think of it, pray for it, and work for it, for it was

establishment of Slade, Kelson & Co., my Look at our city of St. John with its 110n. remained up the harbor until rather late in cent school house ! Do the latter cost more the road at the head of the cove, at the same property, and honor you with their suffrages? this country. Connected with no particular " Do men gather grapes of thorus, or figs

he deck, pouring down into the cabin. The down, where the water was several fathoms claim equal rights and privileges for all, un- number for January, 1860 ' It exhibits so deep. There was literally but one step be- less we have the ability to maintain them, correct an alea of the subject, so discrimina and although much has been done for Edu- ting an acquaintance with its internal spirit. In passing out from Catalina, on the way cation in New Brunswick, and probably our that it can hardly have been written by any measure discomposed. The noble vessel to Bonavista, there is a sheet of water which, own Denomination has made efform and sa but an intelligent member of the Methodis owing to its connection with the tide, bears crifices in this respect greater than others. Church. If it is the product of one "out everal seconds as motionless as though she the designation of Salt Water Pond. In yet while some good has undoubtedly reside the fold," the writer must have a genius had found a place of refuge beyond the the winter season, when the ice is sufficient sulted, there has not been an adequate re- for accura e observation. The article is founded on Steven's Hiswhich we momentarily expected—and small portion of the journey. In the win- cial and Denominational Education. We tory, and an article in Harper's Magazine. hen, not with a plunging movement, but ter of 1819, a party, of which I was one; have on y to point to King's College; to the After speaking of the wonderfully rapid quivering, spasmodic action, leaned back were on our way to Trinity The pilot, an annual grants from the Provincial chest for growth of Methodism, so as now to number old tar, led the van. The next in order, all common and denominational schools; to eight unificons of adherents, of its birth in a Opening the bay of Conception, her in Indian file, was myself. On coming to private contributions to our own in titutions coilege, and its present large number of semarength had to be tried, with somewhat less the margin of the pond, the question was (Acadia College and the Seminary at Fre- inaries, and its "more than thirty colleges, everity, but more enduringly, as with close naturally enough put,-Pilot is the ice firm? dericton); besides what has been done by in which more than two thousand byoung The reply was confidently in the affirmative. others - and we have an amount of expendimen are pursuing substantially the same Three of the party, the Pilot, a clerk of ture sufficient to have placed New Bruns- course of study and discipline for degrees as one of the mercantile establishments in Bo- wick, educationally, higher than the most is required in Harvard and Yale," and shownavista, and myself were in considerable favored of our neighbours-States or Pro- ing how wonderfully Methodism has demonadvance of the rest.—Notwithstanding the vinces; and yet it is to be feared that we strated in America the efficacy of the volunconfident assertion of the old tar, as to the are just the reverse! The cause of all this tary system of supporting the church, it en-

Weslevan Missions.

At a recent missionary meeting, held at Wol-

Christian churches, had planted the Gospei on an universal scale in the West Indies, so that the inhabitants of those Islands were about as well off for preachers, and schools, and churches and chapels, and everything appertaining to the ordinances of Christianity, as we were at home The report showed that we had 40 000 or more church members in those Western Islands. This contrary to the intuitions of reason and con was not the work of statesmen, nor of philosophere, nor of interstore, nor of arts or sciences. spot; it was the work also of the Christian people of this country; and now we had a free black people. Those emancipated slaves had do, if the mere hint of a pastor and old friend become lutte shop keepers, merchants, land was not sufficient : I might be much bold i owners, and culcivators, and were living a life of Christ to enjoin that which is convenient. hristian comfort and civilization. The West ndies were finished now, and all we had to do perance is universally respected; and the was just to send out an occasional missionary to time is near at hand when the spec acle will keep up the old influence. He then referred to be exhibited of the largest church in the Canada, which, in a hundred years hence, was destined to become a great empire. Canada had, so to weak, done its own missionary work. and now it was dependent on itself. Next be referred to Australia, which country also had gone from us, and had founded a conference of its own. He supposed their conference was an be errors in doc.rine or prastice should fol affiliated conference only, but affiliated or not, low, we should have no reason to complain they like. He then pointed out the geographical position of Australia, and the facilities which is offered for trading connections, arguing that it would thereby soon become one of the most important countries in the world. If this had been done, what, then, remained to be accomplished? Why, we had A'rica remaining, and India, and China, and Japan; for he supposed that we should be getting to the latter country some day do not claim more for him than that he was

or other. Speaking of Africa, he referred to the meeting at Cambridge, which had been dimly reflected the perfection of his Lord. They material not more elastic than that which tress because of sin, and some have given spoken of by Mr Hargreaves, and said he was do not pretend that his bones work miracle glad that the universities had at length espoused only that his life will work powerfully on the my respected brethren,-and when the death unto life." A healthy tone of piety the missionary cause. Then, with regard to mind of the age. In a sulogy of Dr. Alexar. smoky quarters of the "Caboose" would pervades our leading members, and indeed lodia, unless we successfully propagated Christi be equally desirable; glad—being prevent- the whole Church. To day has ten "One anity in that sountry, we could never bope to India, unless we successfully propagated Christi | der. lately delivered, Dr. Potts say ":retain possession of it. Look at America: there truths, shall we find the central spring of he a shelter in the harbor of "big Catalina" ly a year so auspiciously begun, cannot but were there two distinct races—the Indians and individual power, the prompter of his labors, the Readily therefore can I lend my sympa- be crowned with unprecedented succession the Europeans. The Indians were not converted, guide of his tongue—the inspiring thought which thy to my esteemed brethren, the President Church in her evangelistic enterprise. I and the consequence was they had been exshut up no small number of useless or more than of continental Europe. They look for wholesale and the Chairman, at the same time assuruseless monasteries, while, at the same time he desertions from the Roman Church as the result ing them that to Newfoundland missionaries, a blessed revival which took place ast spring hundred millions of people, we could not kill in the outposts especially, such scenes and under the labours of our beloved Chairman. them, and if we did not convert them they would from him? Hear it, ye who are doting about privations are not new things in the earth "Other men laboured and we have entered be to us such a discredit and such a burden, both questions and worldly strifes—ye who ask why To myself they have been scenes of fre- into their labours" The work to which I fi ancially and politically, that we should be the Valley. May this year be as De past to shame and rule. We are as Englishmen and a broad church and Esthetic forms and dramatic Caristians bound to do all in our power with machinery must be evoked from the grave, and left to convince them that both by sea and whole world be filled with the glo y of our respect to that country. As to China, he supposed we should go on with the war there, and skeptical inaution, talsely inter that the whole eventually subdue the people, but what on earth church of God is in the same condition of a sus were we to do with them? Some persons said pended faith—a suspended animation—hear it we had no intention of remaining in China, but ye thousand Reformers who, unlike the Luthers in the end we should probably have no alternasified both in character and consequences ues in a precarious state. I leart that he tive. We did not want to conquer India, but of short duration. When Hungary was betrayed ing in the fall of the year, we had a boister- start forth afresh before me. To this secby Gorgey, the hated Haynau was appointed to ous passage. In cressing Trinity Bay, the wind came so violently ahead, and the sea monthly visit. On two occasions here I narloved a Minister of the Lord J. sus, may to retain it. What we wanted to impress upon evil by the infliction of a greater—witness the ran so high, that by this force of circum- nowly escaped a watery grave. These not be taken away in the midst of he days the minds of every one was the necessity for communicating the truths of Christianity to those murder of the white that it may set free this people. We had a great deal yet to do; we had done something already, but there was still infaritely more to be done. Let them consider Christ, the Prophet—the Priest—the Kingthe subject well, give it their earnest attention

### From Zion's Herald.

noblest subject that could engage their atten

#### The North American Review on Metnodism.

The North American Review, which has now been published nearly fifty years, and demolition. From Pantheistic implety, which has received contributions from many of the most eminent scholars in America, would probably, b; a vast majority of those competent to decide such a question, be acknowledged as the highest literary authority in religious denomination, the organ of no political party, or University, or cloue, it aims who died and lay in the grave, a victim of at prese ting the unbiassed judgment of

It is certainly gratifying to see, in such a journal, so appreciative and true an article

firmness of the ice, suspicion to the contrary has been mismanagement. We might point ters upon a tall and lucid examination of the places, and especially to the Holy House at Lorested on my mind. But an Englishman out the different agencies which have marred religious experience of John Wesley. And retto, which he visited every subsequent year of would rather die, than have his courage our efforts; we might criminate alike friends here we find no shallow contempt for the his life. Everywhere he left a reputation for and loes; and excite, perhaps, angry discus. deep religious longings of this strong soul, sanctivy and examples of heroic virtue. But Bidding adieu therefore to my misgivings, sion-political and religious: but this we It even rebukes the writer in Harper's Maga- these latter be practised, more particularly in I followed after my companions. We had well night reached the centre of the lake, good. Our object is to revive the ardor of minister!) for the low and worldly view he is poverty was entirely his own choice; he documents printed in the papers of Bologna are been made, took place in the year 1820, in when through the ice fell the old pilot—prea passage from Bonavista to St John, on sently down went the clerk—and as though in particular, in favour of enlarged and com thought even after he was a missionary to with his family, who were in easy circumstances. poard a schooner belonging to Captain Aif- by common consent the succession was kept prehensive measures of Education, and to America that he was not converted, "An but he chose a life which in ansteriry surpassed flin. And here, gratitude compels me to up, by the descent of myself. As yet the point out the means for the attainment of ingenious writer in a recent number of Har- that of the most austere religious orders. He record a memorial to the kindness of that remainder of the party had not emerged better results for the future. There is an per's Magazine has joined Southey Cole- were clothes that were in rage, and sufficient gentleman not only to myself, but also to from the woods. Of the three who had exception to what we have said to be found ridge and others, in dissenting from Mr. Wes- only to cover his nakedness. His shoes and our Missionaries generally, who from time fallen through, the worst case was mine. in the "Mount Allison Academy" at Sack- ley's disparaging account of himself; but stockings were in the same condition. His tato time had received appointments to that The old tar had the seal skin numny bag - ville. It has been a decided success—be who is so likely to know as Wesley himself tered taded cloak, was bound round him with a whether the clerical alternating with a foreign Circuit. On my arrival there in 1818, he (and every predestrian who has crossed the cause it has been wisely and well managed, whether he was at this time a Christian?" cord. His head was always uncovered; in a and military administration of the Romagna has was among the first to bd me welcome, interior of Newfoundland, well knows what The catalogue of the female department, We have then a clear account of Wesley's word, he was a living picture of extreme por-With his wonted soft and bland manner of this means) lashed across his shoulders. This (1859) now before us presents a state of conversion. The Review adds, "There are erty. But his mortification went farther than or worse, than the government of the Italian terexpression, be gave me to understand that being waterproof served as a buoy. The things which is highly creditable to the In- millions of men now living who can trace in this, for it attained a degree which it is hard for ritory of Austria or than the equally paternal At this convocation a bundred and fifty five clerk had on his shoulder a fowling piece. Stitution, and is not surpassed by anything clerk had on his shoulder a fowling piece. Stitution, and is not surpassed by anything clerk had on his shoulder a fowling piece. Stitution, and is not surpassed by anything to my predecessors, and hoped that I would be of essential serafford him the pleasure of seeing him tre- vice. But I had nothing but myself,-cling- institutions of the United States not excepted. Movement &c., &c. After elaborating this of neatness, he never changed his clothes win-There are three different nationalities represented in the Protestant churches—Magyar, German and Sclavonic. It was supposed that the animosity of races would aid in creating party spirit, so that a considerable body of Sclavonians and Germans would rally to the side of the govern
There are three different nationalities represented in the pleasure of seeing him treductions of the United States not excepted. As little of a Methodist as we are, we feel subject we nave an equally thorough presentation of the direct winness the union of the spiritual as a credit to New Brunswick. May of the same gloomy propensities which every subject we nave an equally thorough presentation of the direct winness the union of the spiritual as a credit to New Brunswick. May of the same gloomy propensities which every subject we nave an equally thorough presentation of the direct winness to be filled with inducerable vermin that liter to be filled with inducerable vermin that the of the doctrine of the same gloomy propensities which every to be filled with in

verhampton, the venerable Dr. Dixon appeared this theme are: "If gold were God, then only enough to preserve lite, and then always in noon the rostrum as one of the speakers. The every miser were entirely sanct fied. Sure- the street. He never drank wine, nor was he London Watchman turnishes an abstract of the ly it is reasonable for every good man to ever known to look a woman in the face. The

second person of the Trinity," and the writer concludes that such questions cannot be deeided by the human intellect. We have also a correct statement of our

ecclesiastical economy, and finally a brief statement of the present controversy on slavery. It says, " Now the preposterous righof one man to own another as property, so science, as well as to the general principle of the New Testament, is defended by Chris tians. Hence it is now deemed necessary o do by authority of the General Conter ence what Paul said in the case of Philemon and Onesimus he had power from Christ to It also adds : " The rule in respect to intem land free from all complicity with slavery. Such an article in such a place shows the finally, the Methodist Church, loreing itsel into notice, finds some liberal enough to view it candidly and acknowledge its merits It is a good "sign of the times," and if good fair criticism of what should seem to

From the Baltimore Christian Advocate. The Two Saints: Protestant and Catholic.

Rev. Dr. Alexander, recently deceased, was an eminent Christian, a scholar and a gentleman He died, deeply regretted, for he was useful the world, loving and beloved. But Protestant sinner saved by grace; a mirror, in which was "At what point, in what truth or class

ike sunlight spread through his whole ments bat genial heat which we have all felt radiating Calvins, Knoxes, Wesleys, Alexanders, hav. gone forth to the battle with the sement evil his have disdained the old and simple armor of Go bear it, ye who are for the removal of one social goody minded benevolence which sanctions the black race; this man spent all his life, and a ois great gifts, in preaching the Love of Chriswas to him the only hope of the individual ma he only cure of social evils-the only true cer re of social harmonies. Not one, among you all oetter than he did, comprehended and felt the ausgnitude of the problems which lie tangles together in the bosom of the human worldly lit waiting a solution. He watched and compre hended thoroughly the nature and force of every one of those boisterous tempests of thought which rom time to time have swept over the field ruth, for awaile ob curing it and threatening i eaches men to worship, not the Being who ha mon zed Nature's grand music, but the instru ment he plays-down to the defusions of beso ter dealers with the dead - he saw that all were alike in this-a malignant and often phreszied desir o dethrone the Christ of History-the Chris similar main not passesion—the Christ who ha not ceased, and will not cease, to pity and for bear and plead with his bitterest encines-unt pity, forbearance and remonstrance are forced to vive way to the reluctant but stern interference of Justice. Through all the forms of erro which aim to release conscience from the restraints of a Divine Law, and a Divine Gospel, whose grace they scorn with an especial scorabe bad gone with a critic's eye and a philosophar's candor-weighing their claims, measuring their half-truths, acknowledging the dialectic skill of some of their advocates, and wond-ring at the impudent frivolity of others -and with a fall heart, he returned to bathe his wearied sons at the fountains of the Grace of Jesus Christ our Lord-thankfully saving as be loosed around upon this multitude of false Christs and false prophets, " To whom shall I go but to Thee Thou hast the words of Eternal Life"

Contrast with the above the following account of a new Catholic Saint, taking from the Freeman's Journal the leading Catholic paper in this

and approvingly in the North American Re- greatest humility. His miserable nourishment view, it has been so universally ridiculed and was composed generally of vile and refuse things slandered. The concluding sentences on which others rejected, and of which he took expect a pieus habit of soul, as the result of magnificent sights of Rome could not draw his rable Sacrament of the altar, which as may well We have then a full account of the early be supposed, he frequently received, and always

ordinary mind could possibly calculate upon. Scription of the peculiar Methodist ductrine tary poverty and mortification, did he spend his about children-" that the infancy of the days, his whole existence being wrapt up in the venerable Labre ever appear to him as a wonderful and varied instance of what the love and grace of God can effect in the human soul. He is now placed on the altar of the Church : and to use the words of the Univers the plurion name of the mendicant is recorded among those of princes, of princes of the people, and we were sllowed to join his name with that of Luzarus, shom the parable of our Saviour points out to us as reposing in Abraham's bosom."

#### From the Lendon Watchmar The Roman Catholic League.

Every day brings further proof that in the itizen hip and political direction of this comnonwealth there is included a large and powerul class the principles of whose association, and whose very religion, compel them to be the enemies of freedom, and the betrayers instead of the mardians of the rights of mankind. Every day traws closer the ties connecting the hundreds of housands of this class in Great Britain with the millions who belong to it in Ireland; and when s point of great interest to both is to be gained. bere appears to be as little scruple made by he Saxon as by the Celt, by those of either race who enjoy the advantages of wearth, education and position, as by those who are destitute of all hese, about the means to be employed. It is well for us that the present object of this league remote and not at our own doors; else, in the balance of parties, a compact minority, bent on obstructing the path of Government, might confuse and arrest the progress of the country .-Fortunately that minority asks what no political party can grant, if it were so disposed, until Enghmen bave unlearned the lessons instilled by bree centuries of increasing light, liberty and prosperity, and until sentiments and convictions which have become a part of the national character and nature have been erased from the uind and the memory of the people. The obect of the new aggression is to make the policy of Great Britain distinctly and avowedly l'apal. There is nothing new in the attempt, except its adacious and most instructive trankness, openess, and directness. All the a italions of the Comanist party, from Catholic Emancipation to

fenant Right, whether led by Daniel O'Conneil

r by Archbishop Culten, whether they seemed

o fraternise with popular and liberal movements

r to be purely priestly and hierarchical, have,

o far as they were Romanist, had this ulterior An equality of political rights for the people was claimed because the priests, as they have idmitted in published evidence, knew that it would be in their power, as they believed it to e their duty, to control and direct the exercise of those rights. A parity of religious rank and rivilege with Dissenters was at first demanded. nd Roman Catholics until recently used lanquage and arguments which now belong excluively to the Voluntary party and the Liberation ociety. But all the while, disendown at of rotestant Churches meant endowment of the Roman Catholic Church, salaries to its Chaplania the Army and Navy, the perpetual endowment of the College of Maynooth for training its riests, as an admission in fact of a principle tuseptible of complete development, and a further and grander endowment in the name of Separste Education. In these successive steps, prearatory to the last and greatest of all, the of ject as been to sap the foundations of every Proestant Church, sect and institution, to make domanism paramount and dominant in Ireland and thence to act upon the policy of the United Kingdom, with the aid of an Irish immigration do our ports and towns, and the introduction of an hierarchy which has mapped out England nto diocesses, and assumed the episcopal title and the rank of lordship over some of our largest mes. In these encroachments, from the humpleat to the most arrogant, one mark after anoher has been made as that to which the flood would rise, and where it would stop. Political equality, agrarian rights, toleration and religious berty, have been named successively as the pourne and i:mit; but all have been overpassed and swa lowed up, and still the inundation goes on, while Liberals, Voluntaries, and Church Liberators have been left to discover that they and helped to cut the dykes for a tide which, if not bounded and driven back, will engulph them all. The moitoes which are the watch-words of particular parties, and the maxims which express sicred and universal principles, have with equal readiness been professed to serve a temporary purpose, and with equal callousness been dropped and forgotten, as Romanism pressed-onwards cra further advance and a loftier position.

As an object is seen most distinctly when renoved to a certain distance from the eye, so that bject which the conspiracy and league of the Roman Catholics in Ireland and England proposes-to make the policy of Great Britain avowedly Papal-becomes clear and well defined when we contemplate it as set forth before us in italy. The emancipation of the people of that country is the last wish, rather it has the deepest malediction of millions of the subjects of Queen Victoria who would think themselves defrauded and persecuted if they were denied the least of those blessings which they are the first and the loudest to refuse to their own co-religionists in the Romagoa. It makes no difference whether the man be British or Irish, whether he be an occlesiastic or a layman, a peer or a peasant, if he belongs to this league he is for liberty in his own country and for tyranny in the States of the Church. What that tyranny has been, under just now disclosing, with much precision and indisputable authenticity; and when a collection or abstract of these documents is presented, Europe will be able to judge how far the genius of M. About has falen short of giving breadth as system of the late King of Naples, whose successor, as young falcons are never doves, is mani-